MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 3, 1774

R O M E, Odober 18.

PETITIO N was dropped in the penitentiary's office by a gentlewoman unknown, wherein the defires absolution for her education of a daughter of her's, whom she brought up in all respects like a son, sent her to the university, and procured her preferment in she church. This affair is much talked of, and in many companies has revived the story of Pope

Warfaw, Od. 26. His Polish majesty has ordered a monument to immortalize the memory of H. Butzar the haffar, who loft his life in defending he king against the regicides, and was the means of faving the king's life. The monument is to be of fine mirble, on its head the effigy of the deceased, with an interip tion in the Polish language to the following purports there rests the body of H. Butzar, who died in the defence of king Stanishaus Augustus. The cursed arrows which were thrown by the infamous and wretched regicides on the 3d of November 1771, to pierce the heart of the king, he with pleasure received in his heart of the king, he with pleasure received in his own breast; of the same wounds he died a mist gloisous death! for the welfare of his mother country, and for the life of his prince. His king laments in his death the loss of so loyal and so faithful a subject, and to immortalize this noble deed, he erected this monument as an instance of morality and virtue down to the latest posterity, and likewise to the same and honour of the deceased." nour of the deceased."

LONDON, November 1.

A maiden lady at Hackney, who died last week, left twenty guineas each to four maidens who were to be her pall bearers, and were to fwear that they were maids before receiving the money; but when the oath came to be administered, three of them recanted, declaring they should think it a heinous sin to be guilty

of perjury.

Nov. 4. The duke of Grafton, it is faid, ever fince he has been out of office, has applied very closely to the study of the English laws and government, and that now he is a most accomplished stateman; therefore whenever Lord North religns, he is to succeed him, and will give the public reason to fay very different things of him from what they have hitherto said. However strange this may appear we are told

They write from Madrid, that a discovery has been made of a set of coiners in South America, who have counterfeited the specie of that country, to the a-mount of six or eight millions. Several Jesuits are found among them.

A correspondent fays, the king of Prussia has de-

clared, that he has no claims on the histopric of Of-naburg, or any places dependant on it in the circle of Westphalia."

Nov. 13. In the course of last summer all the forts on the coast of Africa have been surveyed by two engineers, the state and condition of which have been laid before the proper officers.

Yesterday, as a lady at the Bank was receiving her dividend, she laid a small cake down in a paper upon the desk; while she signed her name, one of the brokers immediately stole it, and placed a cixder in the room; the lady took it up, and was greatly surprised imagined it was done out of a joke, the wittily replied,

Then you must allow, Sir, it was a black joke."

Offers have been made to his grace the duke of at the metamorpholis; but a gentleman telling ne

Devonshire to take a part in administration; to which, it is said, he replied, "he could not offer so gross an indignity to the memory of his sather."

Letters received on Tuesday from Madrid declare, that his arthers are the size of the said of

that his catholic majesty was determined to persevere in the fitting out his armament, and that his inten-

Arbitrary as the king of Prussia may be thought to reign, certain it is that he is feasful of putting any thing into execution contrary to the opinion of his ministers and counsellors : ai a proof of this, ever fince the close of our last war he has been forming some scheme or other to compel England to discharge the arrears, he faye are due to him; but never could get the concurrence of those about him. Now, it feems, he is bent upon feizing Hanover at all events, having by fome Aratagem artfully drawn from his ministers their

We have received very authentic intelligence that the French have actually at this time in commission fixty men of war, two thirds of which are of the

Governor Boyd has ordered all the flores in the garriton of Gibraliar to he thoroughly examined, and an exact account taken and laid before him under the following heads: ferviceable, repairable, and unferviceable, in order that they may be prepared should they receive an unexpected vitit.

Nov. 15. A discovery has lately been made at Paris of a great number of manuscript papers of M. de Fenelon, archibishop of Cambray. This valuable acquisition consilts of a translation of six books of Ho-

mer's Olyssey, a translation of the chief orations of Demosthenes; great numbers of letters, themes given to the duke of Burgundy, corrected with his own hand; and Telemachus, with feveral additions and notes that never appeared before.

One Mi. Fabrigas, a resident in Minorca, on account of some very heavy oppressions from general Mostyn, his majesty's governor of that island, last summer, brought an action against that officer. The cause was tried before lord chief justice Mansfield, and a verdict of three thousand pounds damages was found for the plaintiff; afterwards the defendant's counfel moved the court for a new trial, which occasioned the governor to be summoned before a very awful tribu-

One day last week a command was sent to the culp it to a tend immediately at Kew, his majesty having butiness with him of the utmost importance. This command was immediately obeyed, and on the ministerial efficer's arrival, he was introduced into the royal closet, where he found Lord North and Lord Mansfield, who had likewife received particular messages to attend, but were entirely ignorant of the bufine is on which they were fummoned, until the entrance of the viceroy gave immediate intimation to the noblemen, that it was on his account. The great personage soon appeared, and confirmed this opinion, by addreffing himfelf to Lord Mansfield in the following

" It is from you, my lord, that we expect a clear account of the heavy charge brought lately against this gentleman, in one of our courts of justice; the relations already given us have been fo partially coloured, and fo ind thinchively confused, that we must nears of inveltigating to our own fatisfaction, a matter that so nearly affects our felves, and the fafety of our subjects in fareign governments. We have, my lord (addressing himself to Lord North) desired your attendance, not along to have the herest of your admitted dance, not along to have the herest of your admitted to the subjects of your admitted dance. attendance, not alone to have the benefit of your advice, but to shew you that we will not in the least encourage or support any man, who, trusted with our delegated authority, shall use it to the worst of purpoles, that of oppressing his fellow subjects. And you, Sir, (speaking to the viceroy) we thought proper to command your attendance, to hear our fincere opinion of your conduct, and to convince you, that al reliance upon our protection, affiliance, or future favour is in vain, if we find you have merited, by oppression and injustice, the stigma which has been thrown on your character." Lord Mansfield then entered into a minute detail of the circumstances, but entered into a minute detail of the circumstances, but eloquently palliated the most flagrant; he recited the provocations given to the viceroy, in a file that fet them on a level with the most provoking injuries to his perion and government; in which colourings he was more than once interrupted by Lord North, which fet them in their true light. When his lordship had finished, the king demanded his positive and real opinion, whether the readish given was just and again nion, whether the verdict given was just and adequate? To this plain demand, enforced by a determinate voice and accent, the equivocating P- was obliged to give an affirmative reply. Lord North was then asked his opinion, who replied, that he had not the least doubt of the justness of the verdict ; that the tyranny and cruelty of the viceroy were but too pal-pable; though it must be confessed, some provocations were given, yet his conduct was notoriously illegal and oppressive." "I am asraid (continued his lordship) the gentleman's high opinion of military government betrayed him into this most flagrant violation. tion of the civil power, and as to the verdict being adequate, the injuries sustained by the sufferer, no doubt, determined the jury to fix it; yet the viceroy's delinquency being clearly proved, the fum given was a very inadequate punishment." His majesty thanked his lordship for his fincerity, and the honesty of his opinion; and then, turning to the viceroy, told him, that he was at liberty to offer any thing in his own defence. On which permission he gave a very strict account of every transaction, and laboriously endea-youred to gloss over each circumstance. When he had ended, his majesty spoke to him as follows: is unnecessary; but when you reflect that the power you had, and used, we must say so shame ully, originated from us, you must allow our clear right to see such abuses rectified, such proceedings stopt. The laws of your country have in some measure punished. you; but do not tempt them too far; you may avail yourself of these delays, which, though the plague of individuals, are the safety of the laws; but be assured, that our affistance shall be expected in vain. Our continuance of favour, or not, a future time shall inform you." His majesty then retired, and the conference broke up.

Extract of aletter from a gentleman at Copenhagen, Sept. 19.

I had not been long here before I received a wifit from Mr., who you know is as well acquainted with what passes at court, as most people. He told me that for these last two months, business of no kind has been transacted, but such as related to Prussia's

king. This artful and ambitious man has fo wriggled himself into the favour of the Danish king, that whatever he says is a law. Several of the best regiments in Denmark are to be at his service whenever called for, fo that I hope the British ministry will watch his motions closely, as many things pass in this city which incline me to think he will not be long before he gives England some disturbance. The queen Dowager has lately been at Berlin incog."

Last week a gentleman of immense fortune, at Uxbridge, purchased a male infant of one of his tenants, who had lain in a few days, and was left a widow: he gave one hundred grineas for the child, on confideration the mother was never to own it, and intends adopting it as his own fon.

> NEW-YORK, January 13. Extrast of a letter from London, Od. 9. 1773.

write you on public affairs, as I have the most certain information and knowledge of all the secret and principal springs of motion in the government.

"I am amazed, and movissed beyond measure, to find the virtue, wisdem, generosity and greatness, that used to distinguish the British nation, sunk into their apposite view. The public rafte from to be depressed.

opposite vices. The public tafte feems to be depraved, and the powers of reasoning and just reflection to be lost in diffication. Matters of the hignest importance, on which the welfare, and even the very xiltence of the British empire depends, are treated as idle whimfies, scarce deserving a serious thought; while tho most contemptible triffes, and pernicious extravagancies, are the principal objects of general attention and pursuit. Never did passion run higher for high titles, wealth and power. So passionately are these desired, that to procure them nothing is thought too difficult, too dangerous, too base, too dishonest, or too cruel a But they are not desired for good, but evil purposes. Riches are not defired to relieve the diftreffed, to feed the hungry; clothe the naked, and relieve the prifeners; to encourage industry, to free worthy perfors from those accidental embarrassments that the frequently make their lives unhappy, and deprive their tamilies and country of their usefu nels; to promo e schemes for the aggrandizement of their country by the noblest of all charities, the freedom and has pinels of its inhabitants-A happiness arising from conscious integrity, and a comfortable subsistance on the fruits of their industry. High titles are not defired as af-fording opportunities for public service, as incentives to noise actions, and giving them weight and efficacy; nor is power coveted for the protection of virtue and innocence, to punish bold offenders, to rescue the weak from eppression and wrong, nor for any purcoses of benevolence, either public or private. Riches are now chiefly defited for the indulgence of pride, juxury and fenfuality; to be spent on stately houses, c. stly furniture, equipages and dress; numerous servants, extravagant fealts, and diversions, lewdness, gluttony, drunkenness, and every vice which a depraved appe-tite can stimulate: greatness and power are chiefly now fought after as the means of purluing a course of vice and diffipation, without restraint or fear of punishment, to support a plan of proceeding agreeable to the prevailing taste and principles of the times, our dearest rights seem to be the devoter sacrifice, and continual encroachments are made upon the English constitution, which unless prevented by the virtue and resolution of the Americans, is in danger of being entirely-broken and destroyed.

44 At the same time that the public expences have. been increased beyond all bounds, numerous sources from which the national wealth used to flow in, have been by most incomprehensible policy, cut off and de-stroyed. The effects begin to be felt severely. The managers are at their wits end, for money to support their numerous tribe of dependents, and procure a majority of fit members to enflave their confii vents, and vote away the liberty and property of their

Having drained all the fources of the revenue in England the scheme was formed to recourt the funds from America, and the article of the East-India company's tea, was thought extremely proper to begin the experiment. For this purpose it was, that the duty on that article was referved, and indeed that it was made lower than at firft, whereby-it-might have the better chance to escape opposition; but if by the reception of it, the right of taxation should be admitted, as foon as the colonies become familiarized to it, I can, from the best authority affare you, that the defign is gradually to raife the duties, and extend them to every article of your commerce, and of the necessaries of life, till you shall be taxed as much as the people are in England."

Jan. 20. On Saturday at 4 o'clock in the morning, the brig Nancy, George Smith commander, with equal prudence and precipitation, took her departure for Charlestown, South Carolina; the captain being apprehensive that the justice of this country, would bring him to condign punishment, on account of his inhuman behaviour to near 300 Scotch Highlanders, who

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774. I to the highest bidder, at the house of rne, in Piscataway town, on the third . y in March next, agreeable to an act of

way from the subscriber's plantation, near ar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel Irish convict servant, named Lawrence

about eighteen years old, swarthy comim made, speaks much in that dialect: took with him, a blue coat and waiftbreasted, white shirt, worsted stockings, and a Carolina felt hat. Whoever the faid fervant, and delivers him to rter, overfeer on faid plantation, or the

living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a next shillings if taken twenty miles from

ty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings les, and three pounds if out of the pro-

I away about ten days ago from the

use of the subscriber in the city of Anna.

young mulatto woman, called Moll or

ut twenty three years of age, thin and

ure; she is supposed to be secreted either th fide of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro

. John Briee's, called Paul, with which

keeps company: if any person except the rementioned will bring the said mulatto the subscriber, they shall be handsomely.

for their trouble, and whoever harbours ns her shall be prosecuted with the utmost

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773.

des what the law allows.

he law.

following tracts or parcels of land, lying thin a mile or two of the faid town, adeach other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, ; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the taining 390½ acres of good well timbered od orchards of peathes and apples, and infiderable improvements; likewife 16 and in the faid town of Piscataway, being tract of land called Hazard and Never h confiderable improvements on it. Ard orth Monday in March next will be fold ghest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter Frederick-Town, part of a traft or pard called John and Priscilla, containing . I shall attend two days preceding each on the faid lands, in order to shew them chasers. Six months credit will be given alf the purchase money, upon giving bond

estionable security, to GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774. ubscriber's salary being lessened in value oft one half by an act passed the last or the support of the clergy of the church d in this province; he finds it necessary pport of his family and other purpoles, to is ministerial office some other business. erefore opened a grammar school at his Kent county, about five miles from Rockere gentlemen may have their fons board-uught the latin and greek tongues, and rts of literature in the best manner, at unds per annum, and the greatest care

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

ROBERT READ.

old by the subscriber, for ready m ur's credit, on giving bond upon interest, ood fecurity. O tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friend-

p, lying contiguous to each other, containing red and ninety-five acres, lying on the fouth agotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis act of land called the mountains of Wales, ng four hundred acres, lying on the north-Magotty-river, within three miles of Ma. ry. The above lands are well timbered, and watered, and beautifully fituated on , with some cultivations and inprovements, t for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear abrance, (except the tenants leafes, which ire the thirtieth of November next) and the sputable. W. WORTHINGTON

Baltimore, December 24, 1775 RIVED in the ship Nancy, captain Barw, a cargo of coarfe falt, which will be fold mable terms, if taken from the ship's side few pipes and quarter cases of the very best wine, and a few crates of earthen-wire is oft and charges, by JOHN STEVENSON. s is to give notice to all perions that have y just claims against the estate of William deceased, to bring in their accounts legally as they may be adjusted; and all those that bted to the same, are required to mike payment to prevent further trouble.

JANE HEWITT, Administratriz. KEDCHOCHICHICHIXHIXHIXHIXHIXHIXHIXHIX

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